

To this record the writer wishes to add the following collections; Eugene, Wynd 218, May 22, 1920; Fall Creek, Wynd 673, June 7, 1921; Jasper, Wynd 1025, June 20, 1922.

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## TWO NEW SPECIES FROM FLORIDA

A NEW LUPINE FROM NORTHERN FLORIDA.—There has been much confusion regarding the characters of the single-leafted kinds of Florida lupines. Recent exploration has served to clear up some of the confusion.

The first species of this group described was *Lupinus villosus* (Willdenow 1800). This species is sharply marked off from its several relatives by the copious, loose, usually shaggy pubescence, particularly on the stem, petioles, and pods and by the reddish-purple corolla with the standard-blade maroon in the center. In 1818, Thomas Nuttall described *Lupinus diffusus* from specimens without either flower or fruit. However, this species may be properly determined by the original locality—"Around Wilmington, and in many other parts of North and South Carolina, in the barren forests of the *Quercus Catesbaei* and *Q. nigra*." In this plant the corolla is blue and the standard has a white spot. In 1860 A. W. Chapman associated the name *L. diffusus* with the plant of coast region of middle and western Florida—witness his statement "flowers blue, the vexillum dark-purple in the centre;"

While in the St. Andrews Bay region last May the writer found this lupine in full flower. It grows on the sand-dunes along and near the bay. The dissimilarity between it and the true *Lupinus diffusus* was at once apparent, not only by the dark spot in the standard-blade, but also by the shrubby habit of the plant. Mature fruit was secured for us by Mr. G. M. West of St. Andrews, in July. This, too, furnished an additional distinguishing character. The pod is elliptic, and only about half as large as the broadly linear pod of *L. diffusus*.

✓ ***Lupinus Westiana*** Small, sp. nov. Plant shrubby, up to 1 m. tall, conspicuously silvery-pubescent: stem erect, woody below, branched, closely but finely villous: leaves numerous:

leaflet elliptic or ovate-elliptic, 4-9 cm. long, obtuse or acutish, entire, closely-pubescent, rounded or obtuse at the base; petioles as long as the leaflet-blade or shorter; stipules wanting or obsolete: raceme erect, 1-3 dm. long, continuous, the rachis pubescent like the stem: bracts lanceolate, 4-5 mm. long, fugaceous, acuminate: calyx about 1 cm. long, with a pair of lanceolate-subulate bractlets adnate to the short tube, silvery-pubescent; lips much longer than the tube, the lower lip broadly ovate, with two deltoid lobes at the apex, the upper lip lanceolate, entire or obscurely 3-lobed at the apex: corolla mainly blue; standard 1.5 cm. long, the blade orbicular-ovate, with a central red-purple spot: wing-petals 1.5 cm. long, the blade very wide, with a broad blunt basal lobe: keel less than 1.5 cm. long, scimitar-shaped, the blade with a more or less spreading or outcurved sharp basal auricle: pod elliptic, turgid, about 2.5 cm. long, closely shaggy-villous, the beak nearly central.—Sand-dunes along or near the coast, middle and western Florida. Types in the herbarium of The New York Botanical Garden, for flowers, St. Andrews, Florida, J. K. Small, May, 1926; for fruit, G. M. West, July, 1926.

JOHN K. SMALL

A NEW CANDY-ROOT FROM FLORIDA. About a dozen species of the twenty-seven polygalas growing naturally in Florida are endemic. A few of the endemic ones are restricted in their geographic ranges—*Polygala praetervisa* to the lower Florida Keys, *P. arenicola*, *P. flagellaris*, *P. miamensis* to the Everglade Keys, *P. Lewtonii* to the "Ridge,"\* *P. cumulicola* to the lower eastern coast sand-dunes. The other endemics are mostly widely distributed in the State.

While collecting in the Coronado-Turtle Mound region of Florida last May (the twenty-fourth day) we discovered an undescribed species at two localities, both of them hammock clad: one, the primeval hammock a few miles south of the settlement of Coronado, the other, the celebrated Turtle Mound. Both of these stations are on ground which less than four centuries ago was actively occupied by the now extinct Florida aborigines, hence it is appropriate to designate the species in question:

✓ ***Polygala aboriginum*** Small, sp. nov. Plant similar to *Polygala polygama* in habit, mostly 1-3 dm. tall: stem erect

\* The southern end of the Lake Region.

from a biennial finely branched tap-root, simple or sometimes branched at the base or near the inflorescence, or both, glabrous, finely ridged: leaves alternate, ascending; blades elliptic-spatulate to narrowly elliptic, 1-2.5 cm. long, usually acutish, glabrous, paler beneath than above, narrowed at the base but sessile: racemes narrowly-cylindric, closely flowered, 1-11 cm. long, continuous: bracts narrowly ovate, acute, longer than the pedicels, deciduous: pedicels less than 1 mm. long, glabrous: sepals (upper one and lower 2) green with pink margins, the upper one oval or ovate, about 1.5 mm. long, the lower ones slightly shorter and narrower: wings (lateral sepals) pink, 3-4 mm., long at maturity, the orbicular or orbicular-oval blades narrowed into a short claw: corolla pink, about 3 mm. long, the lateral lobes broad, rounded, the middle lobe with about 6 minute appendages: anthers scarcely 0.5 mm. long: capsule somewhat quadrate, about 3.5 mm. long, sharply notched at the apex, about as long as the wings or slightly longer, glabrous: seed narrowly obovoid, or slightly cylindric-obovoid, about 3 mm. long, with short ascending hairs, the aril with two appressed lobes reaching to beyond the middle of the seed. Cleistogamous flowers borne on branches from the base of the stem produce capsules similar to those of the upper flowers.—Hammocks on off-shore bars, Coronado, opposite New Smyrna, to Turtle Mound, Florida. Type from Turtle Mound, May 24, 1926.

This recently discovered species differs from *P. polygama* in the narrow continuous racemes, the short pedicels which are exceeded by the bracts, the smaller flowers, with scant appendages on the middle petal, and the wings which are only slightly longer than the capsule or shorter.

JOHN K. SMALL

## BOOK REVIEWS

### THE AMERICAN SPECIES OF *STIPA*\*

Professor A. S. Hitchcock has published a noteworthy account of the American species of the large grass genus *Stipa*. Those of North America are fully described, with citations of synonyms, comments upon the type specimens and copious lists of specimens cited. The type species is *Stipa pennata* L. of Europe. Forty species are recognized in North America,

\* Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 24: Part 7. 1925.